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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1899.—3 PARTS, 30 PAGES, WITH ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, 20 PAGES.

THE FIGHTING GENERAL RE-

MAINS AT MODDER RIVER.

IN NATAL THE ADVANCE OF THE RE LIEF COLUMN ON LADYSMITH HAS BEGUN UNDER GENERAL

[BT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Dec. S. 6 a. m .- At midnight it was efficially stated at the War Office that there

A Cape Town telegram states that the Boers they are now concentrating at Spytfontein, where the last big fight will take place

The general advance to the relief of Ladysmith has begun, under the direction of General but no particulars of the operations or I. N. F.

RRITISH LOSS AT THE MODDER TWELVE PER CENT OF LORD METHUEN'S

FORCES KILLED OR WOUNDED SINCE HE STARTED FROM ORANGE RIVER.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] and the Canadian and Australian contingents evidently a confidential dispatch, not meant for publication, but the War Office promptly posted it in order to relieve the tenublic suspense at the risk of giving important information to the enemy.

LIGHT ON THE BATTLE.

In the afternoon the casualty list was posted with a total of 471, including the previous list of Methuen's losses in the ten hours' of the two previous battles-Belmont and Ens-While the details of the battle were unknown, these official data threw a strong light ipon the engagement, which had remained for four days an inexplicable mystery. alties had been reported from every unit of the army except the Northampton battalion. After fighting desperately for ten hours, he could only claim a slight tactical advantage, since he had river and, in his own words, had made the Boers quit their positions. He was slightly wounded himself, and had lost 6 per cent of his entire force, in addition to another 6 per cent in the two previous battles. But he had no idea that he had been beaten, and no intention of letting the enemy or the English people think so. He his ground like an English buildog. He remained where he was three days, until reinard and the enforcements could be sengineers could repair the oridge so that the taval guns, field batteries and supplies might go with him, and within forty-eight hours the world can expect that another battle has been frught and Kimberley rescued.

Lord Methuen is not a tactician, and he works men terribly hard, as is proved by the record of his having marched fifty-three miles within seven days and fought three battles, with 12 per cent of his entire force killed or disabled. But he is a fine type of English grit and in-

vincible courage NOT PREPARED FOR THE BOER ARMY. It seems probable from a clew furnished by "The Standard" correspondent that General Methuen expected to find the enemy in force, not at Modder River, but at Spytfontein beyond, and that he was not prepared to meet so strong an army as confronted him when he reached the swollen stream. He accepted the challenge of tattle at once, and fought from hour to hour until evening. It seems probable that the Guards' Brigade was engaged in the tongue of land formed by the Modder and Piet rivers, and the Ninth Brigade below the railway bridge, with the Navai Brigade in the centre. But the fighting was desperate all along the line as the nearly equal losses of the two brigades clearly indicate. The heaviest individual losses were those of the battallon of Highlanders which had lotted the column thirty-six hours before the battle, and were at once set to work. A fresh battery of field artillery had also reinforced Lord Methuen, so that there were three in action. The Lancers and the two bodies of Provincial horse took a less prominent part in the ten hours' fight, which was mainly an infantry battle, with incessant artillery fire and rifle bractice, and a little bayonet work at the close of the exciting day. Lord Methuen could not claim a decisive victory, but he had held his ground and did not know what the phrase drawn battle" meant. He made the most of his slight tactical advantage, sent a bulletin to the War Office with one or two rhetorical flourishes, which all England has been puzzling over for four days, and began to repair the bridge while walting for reinforcements. He had captured neither guns, positions nor prisoners, but he had paralyzed the activities of the enemy. for Cronje, with a force of superior mobility has done nothing to interrupt his line of communications by which battalions of cavalry and

BATTLE IMMINENT IN NATAL

artillery were coming up, and that line stretches

het only to Cape Town, but to Southampton,

whence 3,000 fresh troops sailed yesterday,

with an additional call behind for reserves of

campaign in Upper Natal, and there is only a single glimpse behind the scenes. This is offered in a Central News dispatch from Durban with the statement that a reconnoissance in force has taken place and Boer commands have

The thousand miles between New York and Chicago by New York Central Lines, along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, Lake Erle and Lake Michigan.—Advl.

likely to be fought early in the week. The bridge has undoubtedly been destroyed, and the river line will be defended, as at the Modder. Military men are looking for a finer display of strategy in that quarter since the shining lights of the staff college are there, both Clery and

Hildyard, and they also forecast more delay in bringing on an engagement, since there will be nanœuvres for uniting the two British armies in a general attack upon General Joubert. That warrior has been killed off again by several news agencies one of which is consistent enough to bury him with a State funeral, but he will probably live to fight another battle.

General Buller's admirers are now assertin that he has virtually relieved Mafeking and illies, whose fighting powers in defensive warare marvellous. He has succeeded, cer tainly, in nipping in the bud rebellion in Cape Colony, where the Dutch are throwing down their arms and returning to their farms, although Generals Gatacre and French have not yet struck a decisive blow.

WAITING AT MODDER RIVER.

A LINE OF NEWS COMES AT LAST FROM GENERAL METHUEN'S COLUMN.

London, Dec. 2.-The War Office has received the following from General Forestier-Walker: Cape Town, Dec. 1 .- General Gatacre reports no change in the situation.

General French has made a reconnoissance com Naauwpoort to Rosmead. The troops re-General Methuen's flesh wound is slight. He

struction of the bridge. Am reinforcing him with Highlanders and a cavalry corps. Horse Artillery, the Canadian regiment, Australian contingents and three battalions of infantry noved up to the De Aar and Belmont line.

METHUEN'S LOSSES AT MODDER RIVER. THE FULL LIST RECEIVED IN LONDON-A

TOTAL OF 471, OFFICERS AND MEN. London, Dec. 2 .- The revised list of Modder River casualties, non-commissioned officers and men, is divided as follows:

eers—2 wounded, stry—3 killed, 25 wounded, d Coldstreams—10 killed, 56 wounded, Grenndiers—9 killed, 38 wounded, 4 missing, Guards—10 killed, 37 wounded, 1 missing, umberland Fusiliers—11 killed, 34 wounded, Northumberlands—3 wounded,

Normumberlands—3 wounded.

1 Yorkehire—9 killed, 44 wounded.

North Lancashire—3 killed, 16 wounded.

and Sutherland Highlanders—18 killed, 9 wounded.

missing.

Coldstreams—20 wounded.

African Reserve—1 wounded.

The aggregate of casualties among the noncommissioned officers and men is 452. Including the previous list of officers, the total is 471.

BOERS MASSING AT SPYTFONTEIN WHERE GENERAL LORD METHUEN'S NEXT

BATTLE WILL PROBABLY BE FOUGHT. London, Dec. 2.—The meagre official dispatch giving a list of the British casualties at Modder River, and announcing the bare fact that Lord Methuen is still there awaiting reinforcements, is only supplemented by a brief special message from Cape Town to-night, stating that the Boers destroyed the bridge over the Modder River before the battle and are now concentrating at Spytfontein, where the final battle before Kimberley is relieved is expected to take

The censor has apparently stopped all press messages from the front relating to the battle, which is not regarded as a favorable indication. As to the material results of Lord Methuen's engagement, it is not yet clear whether Lord Methuen's force actually crossed the Modder River or is still awaiting the rebuilding of the bridge before the artillery and cavalry can s. In any case, the railway must be cr ried over the bridge before the indispensable big naval guns can pass, because Lord Methuen's last message showed that they were worked on trucks along the railroad.

It is a significant fact that Lord Methuen's dispatch makes no mention of the Boer loss which, therefore, is assumed to be small.

A dispatch from Cape Town this evening says Lord Methuen's advance undoubtedly is beginning to affect the Boer strategy, and probably explains the withdrawal from Mooi River. The continued presence of commandoes in Cape Colony tends to confirm the opinions that the Boers are making desperate efforts to recruit their forces from the Dutch residents. While it is impossible to obtain exact statistics, it is absolutely certain that the disaffected Dutch have joined the Boers in great numbers, which are still increasing. Most of the recruits, however, are young men, General Buller's message clearly indicating that the punishment for disloyalty has deterred the actual holders of farms from joining the Boers through fear of confiscation

There are now clear proofs that the loyalty of the border Dutch is unable to withstand the proximity of Boer commandoes. The rest of the colony is apparently quiet, but there is a strong undercurrent of sympathy for the Boers. The outlook regarding Cape Colony, however, may be considered hopeful.

The Boers, as well as the British, underest'every engagement has evidently tended to establish a hearty respect for Tommy Atkins.

General Forestier-Walker's announcement that the Canadian marksmen and other reinforcements have been pushed forward to the neighborhood of the Orange River, to protect General Methuen's line of communications, has relieved much anxiety here, where it was fully expected the Boers would attempt to attack the vulnerable points of the line of communications.

The latest news from Natal indicates that the bulk of the Ladysmith relief force has arrived at Frere, though there is considerable conjecture as to the whereabouts of General Clery, whose movements have not been chronicled recently.

It is surmised in some quarters that he may reappear in a totally unexpected quarter, on the fiank or rear of General Joubert's force, which is supposed to be concentrated at Grobler's Kloof, north of the Tugela River. As General Hildyard's advance guard was in touch with the Boers as long ago as Tuesday last, developments should not be long delayed.

Lord Dundonald's mounted force on November 28, accompanied by four guns, went in pursuit of a body of Boers returning to Colenso. They followed the Boers to within two and a half miles of Colenso, when the Boers replied to the British shells with long range guns. There vulnerable points of the line of communications

half miles of Colenso, when the Boers replied to the British shells with long range guns. There were no casualties. Colenso Bridge, it is added, was afterward blown up. Another detachment of 3,000 British troops sailed for South Africa to-day.

Owing to the phenomenal sale of the newspapers consequent upon the war, a paper famine is threatened. It is reported that the American supplies have failed temporarily.

TO REPLACE CONSUL MACRUM SECRETARY HAY'S SON APPOINTED AMER-

ICAN REPRESENTATIVE AT PRETORIA. Washington, Dec. 2.—The President has desig-

nated Adelpert F. Hay to proceed at once to South Africa as the representative of the State Department and take the place of Mr. Macrum. the present United States Consul at Pretoria. The State Department has yielded to Mr. Macrum's repeated appeals to be relieved, and he will not await the arrival of Mr. Hay before

Continued on third page. OTTO HUBER'S GOLDEN ROD the world's perfection in brewing and bottling.

OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES UP TO DAVID B. HENDERSON UNANIMOUSLY THE END OF AUGUST REVIEWED.

NATIVES GLADLY ACCEPTING AMERICAN RULE - DUPED BY THEIR LEADERS

Washington, Dec. 2.-The report of General Otis on the operations in the Philippines up to August 31 has been made public by the War Department. It is a volume of 273 pages, with The report is a chronological recapitulation of occurrences in the islands since General Otis took command. One of the most interesting features is the immense amount of detail involved in administration of the affairs of the islands. General Otis throws some light on his Chinese exclusion act, declaring it a matter of public policy. He goes at some length into the Chinese, explaining that strong prejudice against the Chinese prevailed among the natives because of the success and unscrupulous dealings of the Chinamen in all trade matters. He says that in of the race hatred between the Chinamen and the natives, as well as the factional differences among the Chinamen themselves, which sometims broke out into open riot and bloodshed, he deemed it expedient to apply the American immigration laws to the island. This was done, and arrangements have been made for identifying such Chinamen as have rights of prior residence in the islands, so that no un-

THE UPRISING AT MANILA

The correspondence between General Otis and Aguinaldo before the outbreak of active hostillties occupies much space, and more is taken up with the detailed accounts of the various engagements. In connection with the uprising in the suburbs of Manila on the night of February 22. General Otis prints the translation of one of Aguinaldo's proclamations which incited this The paper fortunately was discovered on the 15th, and the plans of the insurgents were checkmated. It called for the as sembling of the Manila militia in the rear of the American outposts. At the sound of attack from the outside the insurgents in the city were to fall on and butcher the whole of the foreign population, respecting nothing but native Filipino families. All the prisoners in jail were to be released and armed to assist in the massa-The plan was successful in so far as about one thousand armed insurgents assembled be hind the American line. In the fight of that night and the following day about five hundred of these were killed.

General Otis relates minutely the difficulties encountered in dealing with the foreign merchants, whose business was interfered with by the war, the outlining of plans of revenue and customs, the negotiations with the Sultan of Sulu, from whom, he says, General Bates secured more concessions in a month that Spain ber of prisoners, both Spanish and native.

AMERICAN RULE WELCOMED

In closing his report General Otis says that it may prove fortunate that Aguinaldo's insurrection was not stamped out immediately on its inception. He says that the natives throughout the island have peacefully and even gladly accepted American occupation of their towns whenever the troops appeared, and that they have learned by experience that the insurgents difference between American nethods of government, and his opinion is that they will gladly submit to the former as from the latter. three thousand troops, he says could at any time during the insurrection have marched from one end of the island to the other marched from one end of the island to the other without encountering serious difficulty, but the insurgents would inevitably have closed in be-hind them as soon as they passed, showing the necessity of having sufficient troops to hold the country after it has been captured.

RELYING ON ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

General Otis dwells on the necessity of establishing a good school system, and says that the native population insist on the divorce of the schools from elerical control. This was promised by the Spanish Government in the last inised by the Spanish Government in the last in-surrection, but the Archbishop of Manila has protested against its being carried out. Gen-eral Oits says finally that the insurgents are duped by their leaders as to the political situa-tion in the United States, and that the cry all along has been to hold out until the assembling of Congress, when the views of the anti-ex-pansion party, whose literature has been ex-tensively circulated in the islands, would be sure to prevail.

MUNRO'S GREAT STROKE.

SUCCESSFUL DEVICE BY WHICH HE CAPT-URED BAYOMBONG.

Manila, Dec. 2, 6 p. m.-The capture by Lieutenant Munro and fifty men of the 4th Cavalry of the Filipino General Conon, with eight hundred officers and men, with rifles, several American and seventy Spanish prisoners at Bayombong, Province of Nueva Viscaya, was a sucmated the strength of their opponents, and cessful bluff. He tapped the rebel wire, telegraphed to Conon that he was advancing with a large force and demanded his surrender. After negotiations, Conon consented to capitulate to a "superior force," whereupon Lieutenant Munro telegraphed that he would enter the town with a small guard and receive the garrison's surrender. He captured the whole Fllipino force, and secured their arms, the rebels supposing Munro had an army behind him.

> THE SURRENDER OF BAYOMBONG. Washington, Dec. 2.-General Otis informed the War Department to-day of the surrender of Bayombong in the following dispatch:

Manila, December 2. Manila, December 2.

Report received that Bayombong, in Province Nueva Vizcaya, surrendered November 28 to Lieutenant Munro, 4th Cavairy, who commanded advance scouts on Carrangalan train consisting of fifty men, 4th Cavairy, and three native scouts. Insurgent General Canon surrendered entire force, numbering eight hundred men, armed with Mausers, and number officers; seventy Spanish and two American prisoners secured and probably considerable insurgent property.

Much interest is taken here in the news that the insurgents at Bayombong have surrendered, particularly as their number is said to exceed particularly as their number is said to exceed that captured by the United States troops at any other time. Bayombong is the town to which Aguinaldo at one time contemplated retreating for the purpose of locating the rebel capital after he was forced to flee from Tarlac, but the American troops pressed him so hard that he was unable to carry out his intention.

LIEUT.-COL. BRERETON A SUICIDE. Washington, Dec. 2.-The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen-

eral Otis, dated to-day: Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton, captain of the 24th Infantry, while temporarily insane, committed suicide at Santa Thomas, near San Fernandeo, Union Province, Luzon, at 6 o'clock this Insanity first manifested itself Nomorning. vember 29 at Aringay.

Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Brereton held the rank of captain in the 24th Regular Infantry, and was appointed licutenant-colonel of one of the new vol-

NEWS COMES OF METHUEN | been found at Colenso, where a great battle is | GENERAL OTIS'S REPORT. | REPUBLICANS IN CAUCUS. | MAY REFUND BONDED DEBT. | THENEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER.

OTHER OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE SELECT-ED-REED RULES RE-ENACTED,

AFTER A WARM DEBATE Washington, Dec. 2 .- The caucus of Republican members of the House of Representatives to-night was both interesting and important. Candidates for Speaker and other officers were nominated, and just before adjournment, after

For Speaker-DAVID B. HENDERSON, of Iowa

eract the Reed rules. The nominations were as Herk-ALEXANDER M'DOWELL, of Pennsylvania

a discussion lasting almost two hours, the cau-

cus, without a dissenting vote, decided to re-

Doorkeeper-WILLIAM J. GLENN, of New-York (renominated). Chaplain-The Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, of Michi-

Sergeant-at-Arms-HENRY A. CASSON, of Wiscon-

Several months ago all the other candidates who entered the field after the retirement of Reed abandoned the contest, leaving General Henderson without opposition. His nomination was, therefore, a foregone conclusion, and he was chosen to-night by acclama Colonel Benjamin F. Russell, the sergeant at arms, were renominated without opposition. Colonel Russell was not a candidate for re-

The caucus was held in the hall of the Hou of Representatives, and was largely attended It was presided over by General Grosvenor, of Ohio, who was re-elected chairman of the caucus. Mr. Loudenslager, of New-Jersey, was reelected secretary. General Henderson's name was presented by Mr. Payne, of New-York, and seconded by Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, both of whom had been candidates originally. The roll was not called, and the nomination was made by acclamation

MR. HENDERSON'S SPEECH OF THANKS. remained in the Speaker's room in the rear of House lobby until after the nominations had been made. He was then escorted to the rostrum of the House by Messrs. Hopkins, Payne and Sherman. His appearance was greeted with cheers, and in response General Henderson addressed the caucus as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You will perans of this great legislative organizamanner in which this nomination has come, I do not attempt to conceal, same high office by their generous treat the men who aspired with me to your receiton, and their generous followers, blending one kindly body, made me feel how work demonstrated the greatness of made me feel how worthly

us in this Congress, and greater responsible wise action that we all love. May I impress upon your minds our watchword; care in the expenditure of the people's money. At the same time let us be large enough in intellect to grasp the situation which presents a growing country with opening and expanding conditions which demand our wolves the necessity for the Republicans touch-ing elbows in the great work before us. We realize that in this Congress with dier, must be constantly at his post of duty (appliause), and I urge with great earnestness that this will be the determination of each and all. Accepting this generous nomination as I do, I have no fears but that the united wisdom and work of this great body will increase the confidence and happiness of the Republic. Profoundly and gratefully I thank you. I ask that I may lean upon you—each one of you—and that is the highest request that I can make to-night.

Mr. Payne, of New-York, called attention to the narrow majority in the House, and the necessity of having all the Republicans present throughout the session. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, that no leaves of absence should be granted except for urgent reasons, and that one member should be appointed to look

THE RULES NOT MODIFIED.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Committee on Rules in the last Con gress, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the caucus that the rules of the LIVth and LVth Congresses (the Reed rules) should be adopted by the incoming House. He made a speech of considerable length in support of his resolution. Under the operation of the rules of the last two Congresses, he argued, the majority had been able to transact business to their satisfaction and the satisfaction of the country. They were the only rules under which the House had been able to do business.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, who fought the rules in the last Congress, attempted to argue several points with Mr. Dalzell, but the latter refused to yield. When he closed, however, Colonel Hepburn got the floor and attacked the resolu-He insisted that the rules tion vigorously. should be modified. He laid particular stress on the question of recognition, which, he asserted, should go to the first member who addressed the Chair. This has been one of Mr. Hepburn's causes of complaint in preceding Congresses. He also contended that the Committee on Rules should be entirely independent of the Speaker, and that there should be a general decentralization of power from the Speaker in the direction of the committee. The Speaker and the Committee on Rules, he contended, had too much power under the rules proposed to be adopted. The power of committees and individuals should be expanded. He proposed an amendment to the resolution providing that the rules should be adopted for forty days, during which modifications could be decided upon. This amendment met with little favor, on the ground that it would show weakness.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who will again be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, warmly supported Mr. Dalzell's resolution. He argued and cited many instances to show that while committees were theoretically equal the business of some exceeded that of others in importance, and it was right that such should have privileges others did not enjoy. It was also proper, he argued, that the Committee on Rules, having regard for the business and rights of all, should often designate what business should have the right of way.

Mr. Reeves, of Illinois, favored a modification of the rules which would enlarge the Committee on Rules to make it a more representative body. Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, spoke for the adoption of the Dalzell resolution. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was the last speaker. He was generally favorable to the Reed rules, which, he said, were a great improvement over the rules of the olden days. Mr. Hepburn then withdrew

Continued on third page

A PROBABLE FEATURE OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S BILL.

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS DISCUSS THEIR MEASURE WITH SECRETARY GAGE-IT MAY BE INTRODUCED

Washington, Dec. 2.-The Republican mem-

ON WEDNESDAY.

bers of the Senate Committee on Finance met in the room of that committee to-day, in accordance with the call of the chairman, Senator Aldrich, to consider a financial bill to be presented at the approaching session of Congress. There were present Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt, of Connecticut; Walcott and Burrows Mr. Platt, of New-York, was the only absentce. Secretary Gage was in consultation with the members until after 1 o'clock. He discussed the general situation with them, making various recommendations in regard to the details of the measure to be introduced. One of the points discussed was the advisability of a general tefunding of the bonded debt of the country at a lower rate of interest than now prevails. The indications are that a feature of this kind will be incorporated in the Senate bill. It can be definitely announced that the Senate measure will provide for the maintenance of the gold standard. It is also understood that it will differ from the bill prepared by the House Republican Caucus Committee in phraseology and detail, and cover some points not included in that measure. This will have the effect of requiring a conference committee to settle the difences in case both bills are passed.

A LOWER RATE OF INTEREST.

The proposition to refund the outstanding 4 per cent bonds of 1907 and the 5s of 1904 was discussed at some length. Secretary Gage, it is understood, has had this subject under con sideration, and it is learned that his views practically agree with those of the committee. The proposition involves at least two amendments to National Banking act. One is to reduce the circulation tax from 1 to one-half of 1 per cent, and the other authorizes the issue of circulation of National banks up to the par value of bonds deposited. There are now outstanding of the 5 per cents due in 1904 about \$90,000,000, and of the 4s due in 1907 about \$545,000,000, taking into account those purchased by the Government under the Secretary's recent offer, making a total of \$635,000,000 which are payable within the next seven years. The members of the Senate Finance Committee are of the opinion, which is fully shared by the Secretary of the Treasury, that these bonds could be re-funded for others running for a long period of time, bearing 2 per cent interest, and it is be-lieved that a proposition of this kind will be incorporated in the Senate bill before it is intro-

The members of the committee The members of the committee refused to make public any details concerning the bill which is to be introduced. Inquirers were referred to Chairman Aldrich, who said that the bill would not be made public until it was introduced in the Senate. He would only say that the Senate would have an independent measure, not basing its action on the House bill, and that it probably would be introduced on Wednesday. To this statement he added that the bill would probably not be more satisfactory to the opposatisfactory to the opposition than the House bill.

GOOD PROSPECT OF PASSAGE.

Speaking of the probability of early consideration of the bill by the Senate, Mr. Aldrich said no decision had yet been reached as to whether the bill would be taken up immediately or the date postponed until after the House should act date postponed until after the House should act upon its measure. He was of the opinion, however, that the latter course would be pursued. He thought there would be no filibustering on the part of the opposition to defeat the bill, and that there would therefore be no necessity for a change of the rules. Possibly a month's time would be required to debate the bill, the disposition being to allow ample time, but Mr. Aldrich had no doubt that in the end the bill would be passed. would be passed.

MUST IGNORE CHAMBERLAIN.

NO OFFICIAL UTTERANCE CAN BE MADE BY THIS GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE SPEECH AT LEICESTER.

Washington, Dec. 2.-There will be no official utterance by our Government respecting the speech of Mr. Chamberlain dealing with the entente between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, for the reason, it is pointed out, that it is not proper thus to take notice of matter merely mentioned in a speech delivered before a social organization,

THREATENED TO LYNCH HIM.

POLICE TAKE A MAN SUSPECTED OF MUR-DER AWAY FROM A MOB.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 2 (Special).-Edward Williams, the colored farm hand who is suspected of having murdered Minnie Elseley, a white woman, near Yardville on Thursday evening, and for whom a posse of constables and citizens have been hunting posse of constants.

ever since, practically surrendered himself this evening at Hamilton Square, a village about two miles from the scene of the murder. Being seen in the street and recognized by Squire E. R. Good, he replied to a salutation by Good and consented to inter his house.

Williams's appearance indicated a life in the woods since Thursday. His clothing was tattered and he declared that he had had nothing to eat since that time. He denied committing the crime, and Good telephoned for the Trenton police. When it became known in the village that Williams was in Good's house a crowd collected in front of it, and there were threats of lynching. The police, however, managed to bring him to police headquarters here without molestation, save the hurling of a few stones at the patrol wagon.

Minnie Eiseley was employed as housekeeper for William White, who was also Williams's employer. She was found dead on Thursday night in a barn on the farm. Her skull was crushed, and the confidence artely with the murderer, Williams's disappearance from the farm led to the suspicion against him. and he declared that he had had nothing to eat

GAMALIEL AGAIN BREAKS HIS CHAIN.

RABID UTTERANCES OF MASSACHUSETTS'S "REFORMER"-ADVOCATES POLYGAMY IF

Boston, Dec. 2 (Special) .- At the dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club to-night Gamaliel Bradford advocated putting in the National Democratic platform, for the purpose of defeating McKinley at the next election woman's suffrage and polygamy "I believe President McKinley intends to make this country an empire," said he. "I believe he brought on the Spanish war for political purposes. I am for gold; I voted for Palmer and Buckner, now I say, 'Anything to defeat McKinley.' Let the Democratic party keep free silver in the plat-form if it will bring votes. We want votes, and if such action will bring them, let the platform declare for polygamy; yes, and for woman's suffrage. Anything to defeat McKinley and his militarism

Secretary Charles Warren compared the President to George III. The president of the club, Colonel Charles R. Codman, said: "Rather than vote for Charles R. Codman, said: "Rather than vote for the present Chief Executive, I don't know for whom I wouldn't vote." Charles Francis Adams said he agreed with President Codman and Secretary Warren as to the end to be attained, but that he would not go so far as to vote for Bryan. He pictured the state of things if Bryan were elected, with George Fred Williams as Secretary of the Navy in place of Long, Richard Croker as Secretary of the Treasury as a reward for New-York's vote, and McLean, of Ohio: Altgeld, of Illinois; Goebel, of Kentucky, and Morgan, of Alabama, all in office in Washington.

LONDON.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN INCREASES HIS PRESTIGE, DESPITE CRITICISM.

EXPLAINING HIS "TRIPLE ALLIANCE

SPEECH-DETAILS OF GERMAN OPERA-

AMERICAN CURRENCY RE-

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Dec. 2.-Inspired by the splendid example of fortitude, invincible courage and unfailing cheerfulness set by her soldiers and sailors in the field, England awaits with patience and in utter darkness the results of their arduous and exhausting campaigns beyond the Tugela and the Modder rivers. The down the shoulders of Matthew Arnold's wear; Titan upholding the empire. The enthusiasm aroused by the soldiers is sincere and genuine. and their fortunes are followed with patriotic fervor. Controversy over the causes of the war has virtually ended; "The Manchester Guardian," which was the ablest opponent and the sharpest avoidable; "The Daily Chronicle" has finally been reconciled to the situation since the retirement of Mr. Massingham, and Mr. Labouchere

There will be almost equal unanimity when a settlement is effected at the close of the war, after a campaign which is costing so heavily in blood and treasure. The war is conducted on terest in the final result, apart from having the work done so thoroughly that there will never be risk or necessity of having another campaign

is now in the position of being the only editor

who condemns the war as unjust and unneces

or race struggle in South Africa. There has been more accribity shown toward France during the last week than the war has excited against the Boers, even with all the charges of foul work with white flags and Dumdum bullets. Mr. Chamberlain is reproached for his indiscretion in warning the French press to mend its manners and cease from vile attacks upon the Queen, but he has not impaired his popularity in England by expressing the resentment which has been generally felt, and Paris journals can easily increase his prestige by can ever be a cause of war between nations. and it is not improbable that the publication of scurrilous pictures and articles at the expense of the Queen will be suspended as the result of Mr. Chamberlain's invective. It is known in diplomatic circles that the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family are highly incensed by the treatment to which the Queen has been subjected; it is also an open secret that the German Emperor has expressed deep indignation over the affair. Mr. Chamberlain is the Queen's favorite Minister, and his zeal it likely to be fully appreciated at Court.

Some incorrect interpretations have been placed in Germany, as in America, upon Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the relations of the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races. He was not talking about formal alliances, but about an atmosphere of good feeling which would promote the natural and harmonious growth of the common interests of the three great nations, No well informed diplomatist imagined that this community of interests which will put the three countries in the way of helping, supporting and sympathizing with one another, instead of thwarting and misunderstanding one another, was the chief topic which the German Emperor and Mr. Chamberlain discussed at Windsor. That was a deeper secret, like the agreement or understanding reached between Lord Sailsbury and Count Hatzfeldt a year ago. Some important changes at Delagoa Bay will probably follow the close of the war, and doubtless the Kaiser is interested in them; but the quarter where he will have in future a free hand in exchange for the liberty granted by him to

England in South Africa is the Near East. A strong confirmation of this theory is found in the concession for a German railway from Smyrna through Anatolia to Bagdad and Bussorah, on the Persian Gulf, which the Sultan has granted this week to a syndicate headed by the Deutsche Bank. This railway scheme, which will be carried out in the next eight years will vastly increase German influence and trade in the Sultan's dominions. England offers no opposition to this project, which car ries Germany to the Euphrates Valley and the Persian Guif as a competitor in trade, and also shortens the rallway approach to India. The Sultan has signed a supreme order for this concession, and nobody in England shows the slightest trace of alarm. Neither the Foreign Office nor the British Navy makes any demonstration against Germany; those journals which discuss the matter content themselves with the conclusion that England will have a useful ally on the Persian Gulf and that India will be safer with Germany reigning on the Euphrates.

It is not difficult to locate the sphere of interests where the German Emperor has secured a free hand in return for his non-intervention in the affairs of the Transvaal; St. Petersburg already suspects that Russian diplomacy has been overreached in Constantinople, and that the proposed railway line from the Casplan Sea to Bushire has been kept too long in the air. Germany is now actively supplanting Russian influence in the Near East, and such intrigues as may be going on at Cabul and Herat with compensations for France in Morocco are overshadowed by the momentous importance of an Anglo-German pact, based. like the Anglo-American good feeling, upon common interests of industrial and progressive nations.

It is not unlikely that Russia will make an advance upon Herat while the British campaign in South Africa is at its height, and it can safely be assumed that St. Petersburg will support a fresh inquiry from the French Foreign Office respecting the date when the British Government will fulfil Mr. Gladstone's pledge and retire from Egypt. For this reason the escape of Osman Digna, when all the other Soudanese emirs were captured, is well managed; the retirement from Egypt can be deferred until Osman Digna is caught, and this will allow ample leisure for the completion of the Cape to Cairo Railway.

The abnormal discount rate of 6 per cent has created a feeling of uneasiness in business circles, since it is a plain indication that a further reduction in the bank's reserves is inevitable and that the stringent condition of the market will increase with mulative force. The advance in the rate was designed to prevent shipments of gold to Argentine, but it is doubtful if this effect will be produced, or if gold can be attracted from America or any other quarter. The clearest observers in the Street do not expect shipments of gold from New-York when

KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES by drinking good old Evans' Ale. Adv. Amateur Photographers may have films developed or printed by Rockwood, Broadway and Fortisth-st. unteer regiments. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1873 and became a captain in 1894.